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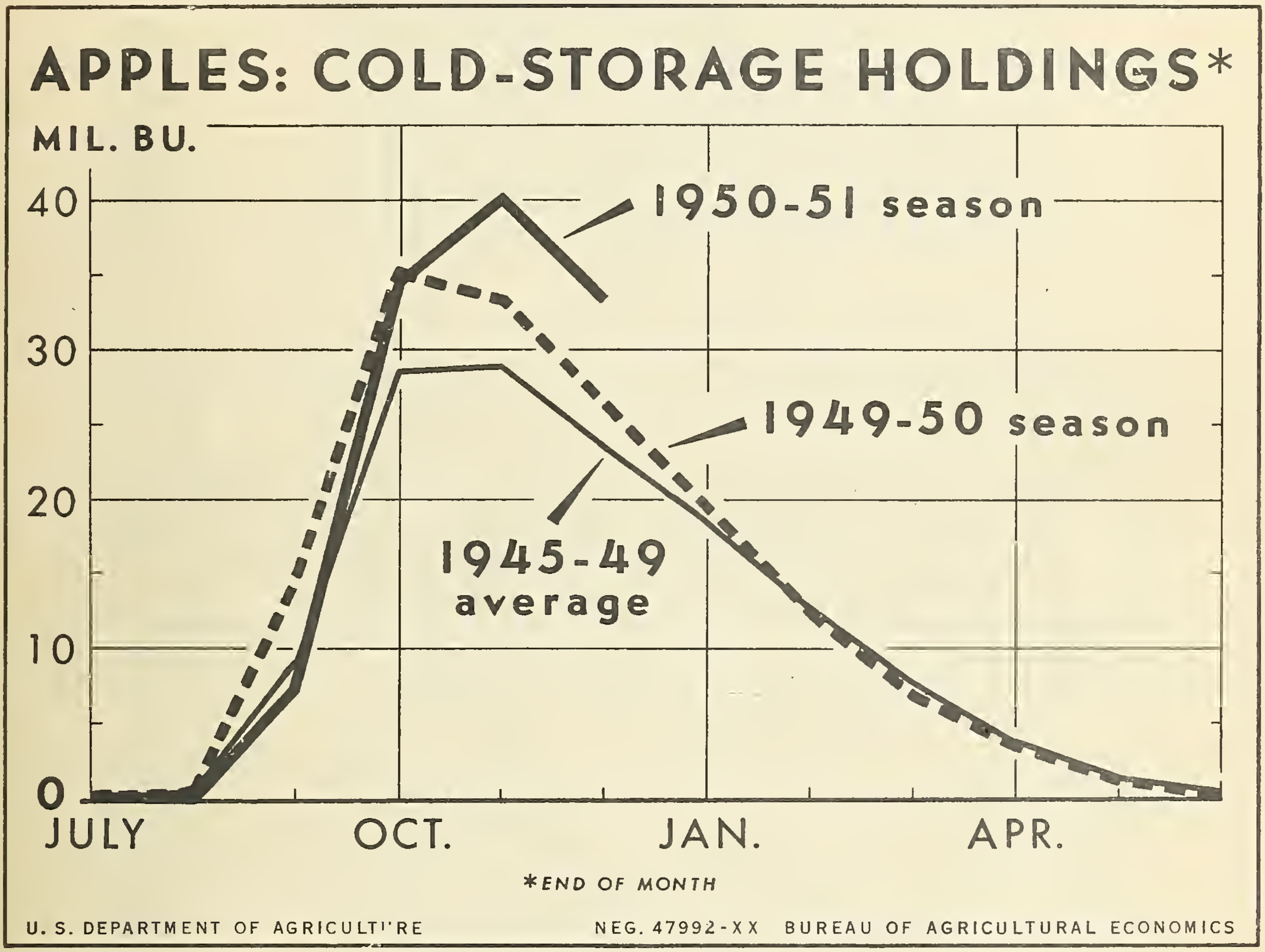
THE Fruit SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TFS-98 95 JANUARY 1951



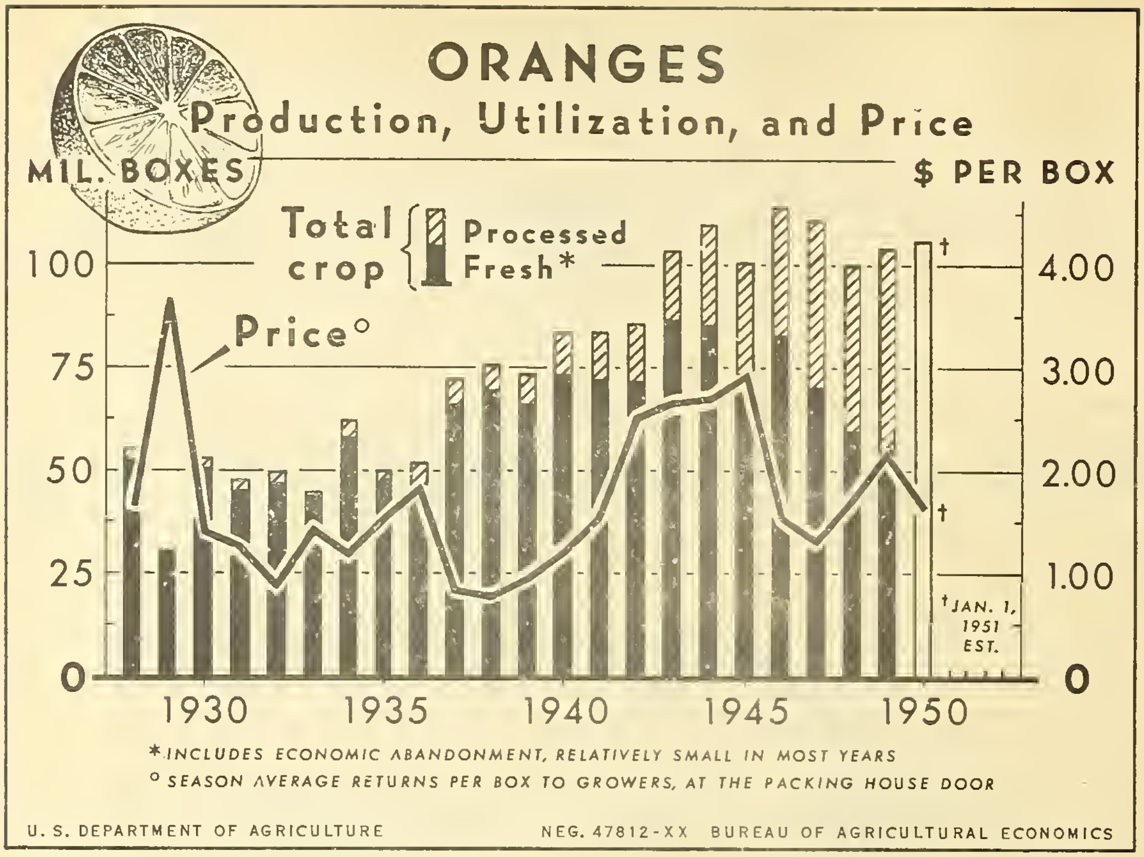
APPLES: COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS*

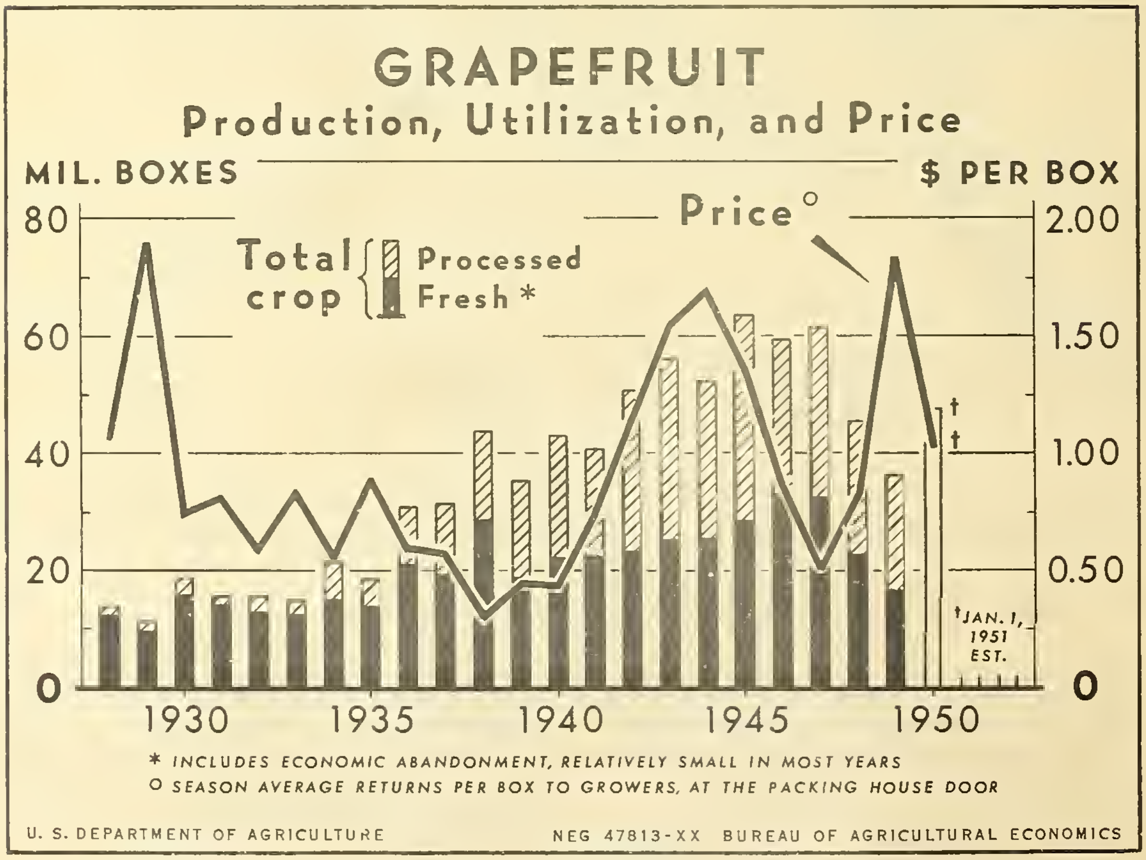
*END OF MONTH

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47992-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Cold-storage holdings of fresh apples on December 31, 1950 were about 26 percent larger than holdings a year earlier despite the fact that 1950 production was about 10 percent below that in 1949.

About 28 percent of the above-average 1950 commercial crop was still in cold storage on December 31. This compares with an average of 24 percent. Movement of the remaining stocks will require a higher-than-average monthly reduction in holdings.





During the last two decades, production of oranges has doubled and that of grapefruit has quadrupled. Unfavorable weather has reduced the last three crops, especially grapefruit. Most of the increase in production of grapefruit since 1936, and of oranges since 1940, has been processed into canned juice and segments, and more recently also into frozen concentrates. Although prices dropped in the early postwar years as the wartime demand vanished and production continued large, they rose sharply again during 1948 and 1949 when unfavorable weather reduced the crops and demand for citrus for processing into frozen concentrates intensified. This rise in prices was halted in 1950.

888983

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 30, 1951

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SUMMARY

All fresh fruits and tree nuts are currently exempt from price regulation at all levels of sale under the General Ceiling Price Regulation that became effective January 26, 1951. For processed fruits and tree nuts, however, each seller's prices are frozen at the highest price he charged during December 19, 1950, through January 25, 1951. But for products processed from fruits and tree nuts selling below the legal minimum prices at the grower level, dollars-and-cents increases in the prices paid by processors for the agricultural commodity, up to such legal minimum prices, may be added by processors and distributors to the base period prices. These prices then become new ceilings. Grower prices on January 15, 1951 for important fresh fruits now being marketed were the following percentages of parity: apples, 78 percent; lemons, 75; grapefruit, 42; and oranges, 35 percent.

Supplies of all principal fresh fruits are larger this winter than last, those of apples and grapefruit much larger. Even with consumer incomes continuing high, prices received by growers for most fruits during the next few months are not expected to rise sharply like they did last winter, but rather to remain near January levels. Compared with prices in the first half of 1950, prices for apples may drop below, and those for citrus are expected to continue lower.

Orange supplies remaining to be marketed after mid-January were slightly larger than supplies a year earlier, but supplies of grapefruit and lemons were considerably larger. Terminal market auction prices for oranges in early January 1951 were moderately under prices of a year previously. Some increase in prices both at terminal auction markets and at local packing plants seems likely as movement to processors, especially concentrators, becomes heavier this winter. Prices may increase further in late winter and spring as Florida Valencias are marketed, because prices for Valencias usually average a little higher than prices for early and midseason oranges. But prices are not expected to advance sharply like they did in the first half of 1950.

Mainly because of the much larger crop this year, prices for grapefruit in mid-January were considerably under prices of January 1950. With remaining supplies substantially larger than a year ago, prices probably will not rise seasonally this winter and spring. Instead, prices are likely to continue near January levels. At these prices, movement to processors is expected to be much larger than in the first half of 1950.

Cold-storage stocks of apples on December 31, 1950, were about one-fourth larger than the above-average stocks on that date in 1949 and were the largest year-end stocks in more than a decade. In some States a larger-than-usual proportion of these consisted of small-sized apples, for which demand was weak. Under these conditions, grower and terminal market auction prices are unlikely to advance sharply like they did in the first half of 1950. Prices instead may decline, perhaps even dropping below 1950 prices. Although exports are expected to take a relatively small proportion of the remaining crop, some support to prices will continue to be given by the Government export-payment and surplus-removal programs.

Although cold-storage holdings of pears on December 31, 1950, were about 3 percent larger than stocks on that date in 1949, they were 8 percent smaller than the 1945-49 average for December 31. Most of the year-end stocks of pears consisted of winter pears, a large volume of which usually are marketed at the principal terminal markets. Terminal auction prices for such pears declined in December and early January to levels moderately below prices a year earlier. Little change in prices from January levels seems likely this winter.

With average weather, supplies of strawberries during late winter and spring probably will be about as large as in this part of 1950. Grower prices are likely to average as high as in 1950. The prospective acreage for harvest in 1951 is about 10 percent larger than the 1950 acreage which yielded 13 percent more per acre than the average for 1940-49.

The 1950-51 pack of dried fruits is about 29 percent smaller than the 1949-50 pack and 38 percent smaller than the 1935-39 average. Supplies available for civilian consumption in the 1950-51 season are not expected to be quite as large as consumption in 1949-50.

The 1950-51 pack of canned fruits is a little larger than the 1949-50 pack. Stocks of the principal canned fruits held by packers and wholesale distributors on January 1, 1951, were about one-tenth smaller than stocks on that date in 1949.

Although the 1949-50 pack of canned fruit juices was moderately smaller than the 1948-49 pack, some increase in the 1950-51 pack seems likely because of the larger citrus crop. In mid-January, the new pack in Florida was about one-tenth larger than the pack in the corresponding part of the 1949-50 season. Shipments of canned pineapple juice from Hawaii probably will be about as large as in the 1949-50 season.

Output of frozen concentrated citrus juices also is expected to be somewhat larger in 1950-51 than in 1949-50. The 1949-50 pack of these juices set a new record of more than twice the 1948-49 pack. Total production of frozen fruits and fruit juices in 1950 was record large, resulting in a new high in per capita consumption. Cold-storage holdings of frozen fruits and fruit juices on December 31, 1950 were about half again as large as stocks on that date in 1949.

Total production of fruit in 1950 (including the 1949-50 citrus crop) amounted to about 15.4 million tons (fresh weight), about 7 percent under that of 1949. Production of non-citrus fruits, which constituted about 58 percent of the total, was down 11 percent and that of citrus was down only 2 percent from 1948-49. Civilian per capita consumption of fresh and processed fruit (fresh weight basis) amounted to about 200 pounds in 1950, almost as much as in 1949.

ORANGES

1950-51 Orange Crop Estimated At 106 Million Boxes

Total production of oranges (excluding tangerines) in the United States was estimated as of January 1, 1951, at 106 million boxes. This is about 2 percent larger than the 1949-50 crop and 10 percent above the 1939-48 average. The 1950-51 crop of early and midseason oranges, 51.4 million boxes, is slightly larger than the 1949-50 crop and 15 percent above average. Production of Valencia oranges in 1950-51 is estimated at 54.6 million boxes, 5 percent above that of 1949-50 and 6 percent above average. Decreases in production in 1950-51 in California were more than offset by increases in other States, especially Florida and Texas.

Prices for Oranges Expected to Advance During Late Winter and Spring

Both grower and terminal market auction prices for oranges declined last fall as increasing supplies from the new crop became available. In December 1950, prices for Florida oranges increased moderately in response to demand for fresh oranges to supply the Christmas trade and to demand of canners and concentrators as the new pack season got under way. Meanwhile, prices for California Navel oranges continued to decline as market movement increased. In early January 1951, auction market prices for both Florida and California oranges were moderately under comparable prices of January 1950. With increasing demand from processors, prices for oranges generally are expected to rise this winter and spring, but not as sharply as in the same period of 1950.

Slightly More Oranges Remained to be Marketed After Mid-January Than a Year Earlier

Total utilization of oranges through January 20 of the 1950-51 season amounted to about 31 million boxes, nearly the same as in the corresponding part of the 1949-50 season. However, the quantity used fresh was a little larger, and that processed was slightly smaller, than comparable utilization in 1949-50. Nearly 24 million boxes or about four-fifths of the oranges utilized so far this season consisted of Florida oranges. Of the Florida oranges used, about 13.5 million boxes were processed, mostly into canned juice. In mid-January utilization of oranges for processing into frozen orange concentrate was running considerably ahead of comparable utilization in the same part of the 1949-50 season. Supplies of oranges in the United States remaining to be marketed after January 20, 1951 were slightly larger than a year earlier.

Exports of Oranges Facilitated By Export-Payment Program

Exports of fresh and processed oranges of the 1950-51 crop are being encouraged by a Government payment program similar to the program for 1949-50 crop oranges. The new program, which became effective November 15, 1950, provides for payments up to one-half of the export price f.a.s., U. S. port, to be limited by the maximum rates established for individual products.

Under the current program, about 95,000 boxes of fresh oranges, 71,000 cases (24-2's) of canned single-strength orange juice, 11,000 cases of blended orange and grapefruit juice, and 723,000 gallons of concentrated orange juice had been declared for export by January 20, 1951. Important countries of destination were the United Kingdom, Belgium, The Netherlands, Hong Kong, and the Philippine Republic.

Under the 1949-50 program approximately 1,661,819 boxes of fresh oranges, 72,311 cases of canned single-strength orange juice, and 190,935 gallons of concentrated orange juice were exported. Total exports of oranges and tangerines in the 1949-50 season were equivalent to slightly over 5 million boxes.

Tangerine Crop Smaller, Prices Generally Higher, Than in 1949-50

The 1950-51 crop of Florida tangerines is estimated at 4.6 million boxes, 8 percent smaller than the 1949-50 crop but 27 percent larger than the average for 1939-48. Slightly over half of the new crop had been utilized by January 20, 1951, mostly for fresh consumption. Prices on the auction markets averaged higher each week this season than in the comparable week of the 1949-50 season until the last week of 1950. Since then they have averaged lower.

GRAPEFRUIT

1950-51 Grapefruit Crop Estimated At 47.5 Million Boxes

The 1950-51 grapefruit crop of 47.5 million boxes, as estimated January 1, 1951, is about 30 percent larger than the 1949-50 crop but 6 percent smaller than the 1939-48 average. The Florida crop of 31 million boxes is about 28 percent larger than the 1949-50 crop, which was reduced by a tropical storm. The Texas crop of 11 million boxes is about 72 percent larger than the short 1949-50 crop, which was down substantially from earlier years because of freeze damage to trees and buds in early 1949. However, the 1950-51 crop in Texas is still considerably under the 1939-48 average of over 18 million boxes.

Prices for Grapefruit Expected to Continue Under The Levels of a Year Ago

Prices received by growers for grapefruit declined seasonally during October-December 1950 as movement of the 1950-51 crop mounted in volume. In January 1951, such prices were considerably under the relatively high prices that were received in January 1950 for the short 1949-50 crop. On the terminal auction markets, average prices for Florida grapefruit fluctuated at levels considerably under prices in the fall of 1949. Prices for Texas grapefruit ranged from considerably above 1949-50 levels in early November to moderately below 1949-50 levels in early January. With supplies remaining to be marketed after mid-January much larger than those of a year earlier, no appreciable changes in prices of grapefruit seems likely during late winter and early spring. But at the lower prices of this January, movement to processors probably will continue larger than a year ago.

About One-Fourth More Grapefruit Remained to be Marketed After Mid-January Than a Year Earlier

About 18 million boxes of grapefruit were utilized through January 20 this season, almost one-third more than in the same part of the 1949-50 season. The quantities used fresh and those processed were up substantially from a year earlier. Of the total utilized so far this season, about half were processed, mostly in Florida. Even though total utilization of grapefruit was much larger through mid-January this season than a year earlier, about one-fourth more grapefruit still remained to be marketed, because of the larger crop.

1950-51 Crop Grapefruit Also Covered by Export-Payment Program

Since November 15, 1950, grapefruit have been covered by the Government export-payment program similar to that available for oranges. Under this program about 75,000 boxes of fresh grapefruit, 77,000 cases (24-2's) of canned single-strength grapefruit juice, 6,000 cases of canned grapefruit sections, and 32,000 gallons of concentrated grapefruit juice had been declared for export by January 20, 1951. Important countries of destination were Belgium, The Netherlands, and Switzerland. No export-payment program was in operation for the short 1949-50 grapefruit crop. But commercial exports of fresh grapefruit totaled over 1.1 million boxes in 1949-50.

LEMONS

The 1950-51 crop of lemons in California is estimated at 12.5 million boxes, about 10 percent larger than the 1949-50 crop but 4 percent under the 1939-48 average. About 2 million more boxes of lemons from the larger 1950-51 crop remained to be marketed after January 20, 1951, than remained a year earlier.

Weekly shipments of lemons were generally considerably larger during December 1950 and early January 1951 than a year earlier, and both grower prices and terminal market auction prices have averaged considerably lower than the unusually high prices of the corresponding part of the 1949-50 season. Even so, prices so far in the 1950-51 season have tended to be near the levels of 1947-48 and 1948-49. Prices may decline seasonally in February and March as harvesting of the new crop continues in heavy volume, but increase later in the season as warm weather stimulates demand.

APPLES

Cold-Storage Holdings of Apples December 31, 1950, Were The Largest in Many Years

Stocks of apples in cold storage December 31, 1950, totaled 33.6 million bushels. These holdings were about 7 million bushels or 26 percent larger than the above-average holdings a year earlier, and were the largest year-end holdings in more than a decade. Washington, New York, and Virginia, showed the largest increase in stocks compared with a year earlier, and stocks in these States make up about two-thirds of total stocks. Economic abandonment of the 1950 crop was relatively small, whereas about 12 million bushels of the 1949 crop were so abandoned. This contributed to a net increase of 5.6 million bushels in stocks in November in contrast to a net reduction of 1.8 million bushels in November 1949. Stocks usually increase during November, however, and the average gain during the 1945-49 period was 0.3 million bushels. Movement out of storage during December, 1950 was about 6.5 million bushels, 371,000 bushels less than in December, 1949 but 1.1 million above average for that month.

Prices Not Expected to Advance This Winter and Spring, and Even May Decline Under Pressure Of Record-Large Stocks

Both grower and terminal market auction prices for apples during October-December 1950 averaged considerably higher than corresponding prices in 1949. In January 1951, auction prices tended to decline, in contrast to strong upward movements a year earlier. But shipments of apples to fresh markets continued at a lower rate than seemed necessary to an orderly distribution of the record stocks over the winter and spring months. Under the weight of these large supplies, average prices are not expected to rise sharply as they did during the winter and spring of 1950. Instead, with heavy selling pressure to accelerate movement, prices may not hold long at January levels and they even could decline considerably by spring.

Some support to the market will be given by the Government export-payment and surplus removal programs. But the capacity of eligible outlets under these programs to absorb apples will limit the support given. Further movement of the less preferred grades and sizes of apples to processors would ease the pressure on the fresh market.

Movement of Apples Under Government Programs

Under the Government export-payment program for 1950-crop apples, which became effective September 11, 1950, a little over 1 million bushels had been exported or declared for export by January 20, 1951. In addition, nearly 446,000 bushels had been purchased by the United States Department of Agriculture under the surplus removal program. Such purchases have been distributed among the School Lunch and institutional outlets. Most of the apples exported have gone to Brazil, Philippine Republic, Singapore, Netherlands, Belgium, and Switzerland. To encourage such exports, the Government pays exporters who export apples under the program payments equaling 50 percent of the export sales price (basis f.a.s., U. S. ports) but not more than $1.25 per bushel or box.

Movement of apples under the export program for 1950-crop apples is running behind that for the 1949 crop, under which a little over 1.2 million bushels had been exported or declared for export by mid-January 1950. The movement up to mid-January a year ago included 500,000 bushels to the United Kingdom, compared with none to that date this season. However, the United Kingdom is currently contracting for about 500,000 bushels to be shipped in February and March. Although other countries have taken considerably more apples through mid-January this season, the increase has not been large enough to offset the loss of the United Kingdom outlet. A total of 2,148,517 bushels of apples were exported under the program for the 1949 crop.

July-November 1950 Exports About the Same, Imports Larger, Than a Year Earlier

During the early part of the 1950-51 season, July-November, total exports of apples amounted to about 717,000 bushels, about the same as exports during the same part of the 1949-50 season. Total exports of apples in the 1949-50 season, including Government-assisted exports, amounted to a little over 2.9 million bushels, about 2 percent of the 1949 crop.

Imports of apples during July-November of the 1950-51 season, amounting to about 686,000 bushels, were 16 percent larger than imports during July-November of the 1949-50 season. These apples were mostly from Canada. Total imports of apples in 1949-50 were slightly more than 1.9 million bushels.

Carlot Shipments Smaller So Far This Season Than Last

Through January 20 of the 1950-51 season, carlot shipments of apples by rail and boat totaled about 19,508 cars, 12 percent smaller than in the corresponding part of the 1949-50 season. Shipments from the Western States, which supply most of the rail movement, were down only 5 percent, and shipments from Washington were up slightly.

1950 Commercial Apple Crop Of 120.5 Million Bushels Ran Heavy to Winter Varieties

Production of apples in commercial areas in 1950 was about 120.5 million bushels, 10 percent smaller than the 1949 crop but 10 percent larger than the average for 1939-48. Among the more important apple States, there were substantial increases in production in Virginia and Washington, which were more than offset by decreases in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and California. Only 2.4 million bushels or 2 percent of the 1950 crop were not harvested or were dumped after harvest because of low prices and other economic conditions. This is in sharp contrast to the 11.9 million bushels or 9 percent of the 1949 crop that were abandoned for economic reasons.

The varietal composition of the 1950 crop was as follows: summer varieties, 3.8 percent; fall, 12.1 percent; and winter, 84.1 percent. This percentage of winter apples was relatively high, comparing with 80.9 percent in 1949 and 80.5 percent, the average for 1942-48. Of the total of 101.3 million bushels of winter apples in 1950, Delicious comprised 27 million, and Winesap and McIntosh each comprised about 13 million bushels. Some of the late-maturing apples had a large proportion of small sizes. Utilization of apples by canners has been unusually heavy this season.

PEARS

Stocks of Pears December 31, 1950 Slightly Larger Than Year Earlier But Moderately Smaller Than Average

Cold-storage holdings of pears on December 31, 1950, were nearly 1.6 million bushels, 3 percent larger than stocks on that date in 1949 but 8 percent smaller than the 1945-49 average for December 31. Most of these pears were winter varieties located in Oregon, Washington, and California.

Prices May Not Change Much From January Levels

Prices received by growers for pears from the smaller 1950 crop, have averaged considerably higher each month during August-December, 1950 than corresponding prices for the record 1949 crop. Stronger demand for pears for canning was an important factor in the higher prices last summer, when the larger part of the crop was marketed. Grower prices reached a seasonal high level in November, after which they declined. During August-December, 1950, terminal market auction prices for both Bartlett and D'Anjou pears, the leading winter variety, also have averaged considerably above comparable 1949 prices. But auction prices for D'Anjou pears declined slightly since November, and in mid-January, 1951 they were moderately under the prices of a year previously. With remaining stocks of pears on December 31, 1950, only 3 percent larger than stocks on that date in 1949, prices may continue near January levels. Prices also will tend to be supported by the export-payment program of the Department of Agriculture.

[illegible] Much Larger Thus Far This Season Than Last

Under the export-payment program for 1950-crop winter pears, which is similar to the export program for 1950-crop apples, about 369,000 boxes of winter pears had been exported or declared for export by January 20, 1951. This quantity is more than four times the exports made by mid-January, 1950, under the program for 1949-crop pears. Most of the exports under the 1950-51 program went to Brazil, Sweden, Belgium, and Netherlands.

During July-November, 1950, total exports of pears were about 567,000 bushels, more than twice the exports of the same months of 1949. Total exports in the 1949-50 season were about 463,000 bushels, slightly more than 1 percent of the 1949 crop.

Carlot shipments of pears by rail and boat, originating mostly in the three Pacific Coast States, totaled about 12,778 cars through January 20 of the 1950-51 season, about one-fifth smaller than in the same part of the 1949-50 season.

1950 Pear Crop Was 31.3 Million Bushels

Production of pears in 1950 totaled 31.3 million bushels, 14 percent smaller than in 1949 but 3 percent larger than the 1939-48 average. In the three Pacific Coast States, which grew about 82 percent of the total crop in 1950, production was smaller than in 1949 but above average for both the Bartlett and other varieties. Production of varieties other than the Bartlett, mostly winter pears, totaled about 6.8 million bushels, 7 percent smaller than in 1949 but 14 percent above average. It is these pears that comprised most of the year-end stocks for use in winter and spring.

STRAWBERRIES

On January 1, 1951, the outlook was for a Florida winter crop of 455,000 crates (24 quarts each) of strawberries. This prospective production was about 5 percent larger than Florida's winter crop of 1950. But low temperatures and frosts in mid-January caused considerable loss of bloom and fruit, and retarded development of the remainder of the crop. With favorable weather, a good volume of strawberries may be expected beginning in early February and continuing for a number of weeks. Prices for Florida strawberries on the New York City wholesale market in mid-January averaged considerably higher than the prices of mid-January 1950. But as volume increases later in the season, prices probably will be at 1950 levels.

The 6,500 acres of strawberries in Florida this winter comprise only about 4 percent of the national acreage for harvest in 1951. The remaining acreage will be harvested mostly in the spring and will produce nearly all of the strawberries for processing as well as most of those for fresh use. The prospective spring acreage for 1951 is about 145,100 acres, nearly 10 percent larger than the 1950 acreage and 24 percent larger than average for 1940-49.

The 1950 crop of strawberries totaled 11,169,000 crates of which 432,000 crates or 4 percent were grown in Florida. The national crop was grown on 137,500 acres, and the yield per acre of 81.2 crates was 13 percent larger than the average for 1940-49. The season average prices per crate received by growers was $7.48 for the total United States crop and $9.00 for the Florida crop.

DRIED FRUIT

The commercial pack of dried fruits in the 1950-51 season is tentatively estimated at a total of approximately 350,000 tons, processed weight. This production is about 29 percent smaller than the 1949-50 pack and 38 percent smaller than the 1935-39 average. The 1950-51 packs of all dried fruits, except dates, are smaller than the respective 1949-50 packs. The raisin pack of 141,000 tons (processed weight) is more than 100,000 tons or 42 percent smaller, and the prune pack of 144,500 tons (processed weight) is 11 percent smaller. Raisins and prunes together comprise about 82 percent of the 1950-51 pack. Among the other dried fruits, the peach pack is only one-third of the 1949-50 output.

Commercial stocks of dried fruits at the beginning of the 1950-51 season were about the same as such stocks a year earlier, and imports, mostly dates and figs, probably will be about as large as in the 1949-50 season. Because of the reduced production, total supplies of dried fruits will be considerably smaller in 1950-51 than in 1949-50. Supplies available for civilian consumption are not expected to be quite as large as civilian consumption in 1949-50. Consumption per capita may be as much as one-half pound under the 1949-50 rate of about 4.6 pounds.

CANNED FRUIT AND FRUIT JUICES

1950-51 Pack of Canned Fruits Slightly Larger Than 1949-50 Pack

Production of commercially-canned fruits in continental United States in the 1950-51 season is tentatively estimated at a little over 2.6 billion pounds, the equivalent of about 60 million cases of 24 No. 2½ cans. The 1949-50 pack was a little under 2.6 billion pounds, and the average for 1935-39 was about 1.7 billion. In addition, 9.3 million cases of pineapple were canned in Hawaii through December 31, 1950 in the 1950-51 season, compared with 8.9 million in the corresponding part of the 1949-50 season. Among individual fruits canned in 1950-51, much smaller packs of peaches, sweet cherries, and plums and prunes were more than offset by larger packs of apples and applesauce, apricots, sour cherries, fruit cocktail and salad, and pears. This large pack of canned fruits was achieved despite smaller crops of a number of the fruits. Costs of the raw fruits generally were higher than in 1949-50.

Total packer and wholesaler stocks of canned fruits were slightly larger at the start of the 1950-51 pack season than comparable stocks a year earlier. Imports from foreign countries, mostly olives in brine, and shipments of canned pineapple from Hawaii probably will be about as large in 1950-51 as in 1949-50. Hence total supplies of canned fruit in prospect for 1950-51 are slightly larger than the supplies of 1949-50. Civilian per capita consumption of canned fruits in the 1950-51 season probably will be near the 1949-50 rate of about 20 pounds.

On January 1, 1951, stocks of five of the principal canned fruits held by packers and wholesale distributors were about 10 percent smaller than stocks a year earlier. Stocks of pears and pineapple were considerably larger than on that date in 1950, but stocks of apricots, fruit cocktail and peaches were much smaller. Packers' stocks of these five fruits plus red pitted cherries, sweet cherries, citrus segments, and plums and prunes were 28 percent below last year.

Larger Packs of Canned Citrus Juices In Florida and Texas So Far in 1950-51 Season

Production of canned fruit juices in the 1949-50 season totaled nearly 2 billion pounds, the equivalent of about 68 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans. This was about 8 percent smaller than the 1948-49 pack, mainly because of reduced output of citrus juices. The 1949-50 pack of canned citrus juices amounted to nearly 1.56 billion pounds, about 8 percent smaller than the 1948-49 pack. Whereas stocks at the end of the 1948-49 season had been drawn down to the lowest level in several years, stocks at the end of the 1949-50 season were nearly twice those at the beginning of the season. These figures include canned concentrated citrus juice on a single-strength basis but not frozen. Shipments of canned pineapple juice from Hawaii were about the same as in the 1948-49 season. Per capita consumption of canned fruit juices in 1950, most of which came from the 1949-50 pack, amounted to approximately 13 pounds, about 2.5 pounds less than a year earlier.

With a larger 1950-51 citrus crop, especially of grapefruit, total output of canned fruit juices probably will increase in 1950-51. Through January 13, 1951, nearly 20 million cases of citrus juices had been canned in Florida. This was 11 percent larger than the corresponding pack a year earlier. The new packs of individual items in Florida compared with corresponding output a year earlier were as follows: orange juice, 12.4 million cases, about the same as last year; grapefruit juice, 3.8 million cases, up 126 percent; blended orange and grapefruit juice, 2.9 million cases, nearly as much; and tangerine juice, 0.37 million cases, down 34 percent. About half of the new pack in Florida had moved from packers into the distributive trade. Output of canned citrus juices (mostly grapefruit) in Texas through January 13 this season totaled 3.3 million cases, compared with 1.7 million a year earlier.

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

The 1950 pack of commercially-frozen fruits and fruit juices set a new record of about 770 million pounds, more than half again as large as the 1949 pack. Contributing strongly to this new record were substantially larger packs of frozen strawberries, cherries, and citrus juices. But packs of most other berries, peaches, and apples were considerably smaller.

Especially noteworthy among the 1950 packs of frozen fruits and fruit juices were the amazingly large increases in frozen citrus concentrates. Total output of such concentrates amounted to about 30 million gallons (295 million pounds 1/), about 2.4 times the 1949 pack and a new record. The pack of 25 million gallons of orange concentrate was a little more than twice the 1949 pack. The pack of about 1.7 million gallons of grapefruit concentrate was more than 14 times larger, and the pack of 1.3 million gallons of blended orange and grapefruit concentrate was more than 11 times larger. In addition, there was a large commercial pack of about 1.7 million gallons of frozen concentrated lemonade, compared with a small experimental pack in 1949.

In Florida manufacture of frozen concentrated orange juice from 1950-51 crop oranges was well under way in mid-January. Output by January 13 totaled 3 million gallons, compared with about 2 million gallons a year earlier.

Cold-storage holdings of frozen fruits and fruit juices on December 31, 1950 totaled over 446 million pounds, 49 percent larger than on that date in 1949. Stocks of strawberries, cherries, grapes, orange juice, and other fruit juices were much larger than a year earlier. In contrast, stocks of blackberries, blueberries, and various other berries were considerably smaller. During December 1950, there was a net decrease of about 33 million pounds in total stocks of frozen fruits and fruit juices. This was nearly twice the usual decrease for that month.

Consumption of frozen fruits and fruit juices in 1950 reached a new high of about 4.1 pounds per capita (basis weight of the frozen product). This was about one-half pound more than in 1949.

1/ One gallon of 4-to-1 citrus concentrate weighs approximately 9.9 pounds.

Table 1.- Fruits: Season average price per unit received by growers, average 1935-39, annual 1944-50

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 1/
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Apples	Bu.	.77	2.21	3.01	2.46	1.79	2.23	1.38	1.85
Apricots	Ton	38.74	110.00	119.00	106.00	89.20	69.00	72.20	95.70
Avocados	Ton	127.00	377.00	275.00	383.00	378.00	361.00	369.00	326.00
Cherries	Ton	75.76	212.00	268.00	291.00	225.00	218.00	171.00	167.00
Cranberries	Bbl.	11.06	24.60	20.90	31.90	17.10	10.10	9.23	8.81
Dates	Ton	112.00	492.00	398.00	185.00	81.00	110.00	158.00	210.00
Figs	Ton	26.89	91.80	97.50	100.00	50.90	52.70	63.90	---
Grapes	Ton	17.42	78.80	59.30	93.80	40.20	39.50	36.80	68.40
Olives	Ton	59.08	200.00	269.00	374.00	150.00	145.00	190.00	228.00
Peaches	Bu.	.90	2.35	2.24	2.13	1.67	2.05	1.54	2.11
Pears	Bu.	.72	2.18	2.17	2.44	1.95	2.53	1.22	2.21
Persimmons	Ton	31.00	96.00	105.00	88.00	83.00	83.00	1/ 38.00	---
Pineapple	Crate	2.14	7.50	8.50	9.50	4.75	5.00	4.80	4.50
Plums	Ton	46.30	118.00	138.00	135.00	154.00	147.00	102.00	176.00
Pomegranates	Ton	20.00	51.00	73.00	62.00	44.00	36.00	1/ 28.00	---
Prunes:									
Fresh	Ton	41.70	107.00	102.00	113.00	86.50	74.70	50.20	124.00
For canning	Ton	14.29	56.40	56.40	66.50	57.90	39.00	21.00	97.90
Dried	Ton	69.24	218.00	210.00	256.00	148.00	152.00	163.00	245.00
Strawberries	Crate	2.65	7.93	8.61	9.77	7.55	8.10	7.22	7.48
Citrus: 2/									
Oranges, incl. tangerines	Box	1.52	3.06	3.28	1.94	1.67	2.05	2.40	
Grapefruit	Box	.71	1.78	1.45	.96	.60	.92	1.91	
Lemons	Box	2.98	3.81	2.96	3.76	3.73	5.61	5.05	
Limes	Box	3.65	5.41	4.04	4.45	3.92	3.63	4.29	
Tree nuts:									
Almonds	Ton	285.00	744.00	720.00	486.00	558.00	422.00	330.00	600.00
Filberts	Ton	240.00	540.00	551.00	384.00	252.00	258.00	219.00	340.00
Pecans:									
Improved	Lb.	.124	.278	.292	.401	.295	.153	.217	.317
Seedling	Lb.	.071	.170	.200	.289	.184	.100	.169	.253
Walnuts	Ton	198.00	446.00	509.00	554.00	381.00	417.00	351.00	399.00

1/ Preliminary.

2/ All methods of sale, as sold.

Table 2.- Fruits and nuts: Production, United States, average 1935-39, annual 1946-50

Commodity	Average 1935-39	Crop year 1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
NON-CITRUS						
Apples, commercial	3,056	2,866	2,713	2,122	3,210	2,892
Apricots, 3 States	265	339	202	247	198	202
Avocados, 2 States	10	16	21	17	19	25
Cherries, 12 States	149	230	172	214	250	242
Cranberries	31	43	40	48	42	49
Dates, California	4	17	10	16	14	15
Figs, 2 States	90	129	131	103	94	83
Grapes	2,444	3,160	3,036	3,078	2,662	2,641
Olives, California	31	48	40	58	35	43
Peaches	1,355	2,079	1,974	1,568	1,796	1,262
Pears	708	848	868	648	894	767
Persimmons, California	3	3	4	3	4	*(3)
Pineapples, Florida	1/	1	1/	1/	1/	1/
Plums, 2 States	67	106	78	71	96	83
Pomegranates, California	2	3	3	3	3	*(3)
Prunes, 4 States	732	688	594	544	539	412
Strawberries	189	126	160	184	158	201
Total non-citrus	9,136	10,702	10,046	8,924	10,014	8,923
CITRUS						
Oranges and tangerines	2,624	4,979	4,850	4,440	4,605	4,708
Grapefruit	1,229	2,330	2,427	1,793	1,418	1,862
Lemons, California	363	545	508	395	460	493
Limes, Florida	3	7	7	8	10	11
Total citrus	4,219	7,861	7,792	6,636	6,493	7,074
GRAND TOTAL						
Including citrus from:						
Bloom of current year	13,355	18,563	17,838	15,560	16,507	15,997
Bloom of preceding year	13,131	18,168	17,907	16,716	16,650	15,416
NUTS						
Almonds, California	14,700	37,800	29,200	34,000	43,300	36,600
Filberts, 2 States	2,448	8,450	8,800	6,440	11,140	6,120
Pecans	46,285	38,353	59,320	88,834	64,087	56,252
Walnuts, 2 States	56,680	71,900	64,600	71,100	88,100	64,000
Total	120,113	156,503	161,920	200,374	206,627	162,972

1/ Less than 500 tons.
* Unofficial rough estimate.

Table 3.- Canned fruit and fruit juices: Stocks and packs, 1949 and 1950 seasons

Commodity	Stocks: January 1, 1950: Canners	Stocks: January 1, 1950: Wholesale distributors	Stocks: January 1, 1950: Total	Stocks: January 1, 1951: Canners	Stocks: January 1, 1951: Wholesale distributors	Stocks: January 1, 1951: Total	Pack 1/: 1949-50	Pack 1/: 1950-51
	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½
Canned fruits								
Apples	n.a.	1,570	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,876	2/2,440
Applesauce	n.a.	760	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,500	2/6,026
Apricots	1,760	988	2,748	1,342	1,164	2,506	2,375	3,661
Cherries, R.S.P.	1,069	887	1,956	1,302	n.a.	n.a.	2,606	3,841
Cherries, other	893	523	1,416	584	n.a.	n.a.	1,678	741
Citrus segments	3/748	215	788	3/1,263	n.a.	n.a.	2,630	n.a.
Cranberries	n.a.	404	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,800	n.a.
Mixed fruits	4/7,377	1,815	9,192	4/4,726	2,801	7,527	7,313	7,443
Peaches	12,278	4,857	17,135	5,917	6,690	12,607	19,134	16,605
Pears	3,161	1,131	4,292	4,041	1,302	5,343	5,904	6,370
Pineapple	4,905	4,221	9,126	4,011	6,410	10,421	5/10,416	n.a.
Plums and prunes	6/890	555	1,445	6/545	n.a.	n.a.	1,830	n.a.

Commodity	Stocks: January 1, 1950: Canners	Stocks: January 1, 1950: Wholesale distributors	Stocks: January 1, 1950: Total	Stocks: January 1, 1951: Canners	Stocks: January 1, 1951: Wholesale distributors	Stocks: January 1, 1951: Total	Pack: Total 1949-50	Pack: Through mid-January 7/ 1949-50	Pack: Through mid-January 7/ 1950-51
	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 actual cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 actual cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's
Canned juices									
Apple	n.a.	278	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,900	---	---
Blended orange and grapefruit	643	402	1,045	1,402	617	2,019	7,395	2,980	3,120
Grapefruit	875	484	1,359	2,623	1,337	3,960	12,207	3,286	6,432
Orange	4,937	1,204	6,141	6,963	1,556	8,519	19,456	12,516	12,937
Pineapple	4,624	1,895	6,519	6,253	2,478	8,731	11,967	---	---
Tangerine and tangerine blends	262	n.a.	n.a.	378	n.a.	n.a.	1,788	560	369

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Packed through December 1, 1950.
3/ 1,000 cases 24 No. 2's.
4/ California only. Data from Canners League of California.
5/ Hawaiian pack.
6/ Northwest canned purple plums only.
7/ Florida and Texas only.
n. a. means "not available"

Canners' stock and pack data from reports of National Canners Association, Florida Canners Association, Northwest Canners Association, and Texas Canners Association; wholesale distributors' stocks from reports of Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce.

Table 4.- Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1949 and 1950 seasons

Commodity	Stocks Dec. 31 average 1945-49	 Dec. 31 1949	 Dec. 31 1950	Pack 1949	 1950 Prel.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	1/38,060	1/25,903	1/28,194	52,268	---
Apricots	19,086	3,975	2,933	2,086	---
Blackberries	15,152	10,896	7,070	15,186	---
Blueberries	13,981	16,738	12,043	14,036	---
Cherries	48,609	47,374	60,451	73,953	2/102,361
Grapes	14,345	7,000	29,640	3,119	---
Peaches	41,884	17,800	18,904	23,235	18,655
Plums and prunes	12,307	6,514	7,381	5,297	---
Raspberries	22,223	28,479	28,014	31,837	---
Strawberries	47,796	47,452	96,685	107,600	3/141,937
Young, Logan, Boysen and similar berries	12,688	13,230	10,501	20,687	---
Orange juice 4/	4/	17,131	58,557	(See below	)
Other fruit juices and purees	31,215	24,129	54,336	(	)
Other fruit	53,114	33,788	31,668	4,717	---
Total	370,460	300,409	446,377	354,021	---

	Pack 5/ 1949-50	Through mid-January 1949-50	 1950-51
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Citrus juices			
Orange			
Concentrated	25,067	6/1,990	6/3,024
Unconcentrated	432	---	---
Grapefruit			
Concentrated	1,668	---	---
Blend, orange and grapefruit			
Concentrated	1,294	---	---
Lemon			
Concentrated	91	---	---
Unconcentrated	549	---	---
Lemonade			
Concentrated	1,702	---	---

1/ Excludes stocks of applesauce, which are included in fruit juices and purees.

2/ R. S. P. cherries only.

3/ Excludes California pack. Not available.

4/ Orange juice, single-strength and concentrated. Prior to September 30, 1949 this item included with other fruit juices and purees.

5/ Season beginning November 1.

6/ Florida pack only.

Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration, National Association of Frozen Food Packers, and Florida Canners Association.

Table 5.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1939-48, annual 1948 and 1949, and indicated 1950, as of January 1, 1951 1/

Crop and State	Average 1939-48	1948	1949	Indicated 1950
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
ORANGES				
California, all	48,453	37,010	41,930	40,400
Navels and miscellaneous 2/	18,462	11,910	15,630	14,500
Valencias	29,991	25,100	26,300	25,900
Florida, all	42,780	58,300	58,500	61,000
Early and midseason	23,250	32,000	33,600	34,000
Valencias	19,530	26,300	24,900	27,000
Texas, all	3,676	3,400	1,760	3,000
Early and midseason 2/	2,285	2,600	1,120	1,900
Valencias	1,391	800	640	1,100
Arizona, all	866	710	985	1,300
Navels and miscellaneous 2/	427	450	585	650
Valencias	439	260	400	650
Louisiana 2/	295	300	360	340
5 States 3/	96,070	99,720	103,535	106,040
Total early and midseason 4/	44,720	47,260	51,295	51,390
Total Valencias	51,351	52,460	52,240	54,650
TANGERINES				
Florida	3,630	4,400	5,000	4,600
ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES				
5 States 3/	99,700	104,120	108,535	110,640
GRAPEFRUIT				
Florida, all	26,450	30,200	24,200	31,000
Seedless	11,260	14,700	11,200	14,500
Other	15,190	15,500	13,000	16,500
Texas	18,187	11,300	6,400	11,000
Arizona	3,244	1,880	3,400	3,000
California, all	2,841	2,150	2,500	2,520
Desert Valleys	1,157	800	1,060	1,120
Other	1,683	1,350	1,440	1,400
4 States 3/	50,722	45,530	36,500	47,520
LEMONS				
California	13,055	10,010	11,360	12,500
LIMES				
Florida	168	200	260	280

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1 of the same year as the bloom. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Net content of box varies.

4/ In California and Arizona, Navels and miscellaneous.

Table 6.- Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1949-50 and 1950-51

Market and period	Oranges						Lemons	
	California				Florida		California	
	Valencias		Navels					
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York								
October	5.53	5.91	---	---	5.04	4.82	9.80	5.51
November	4.59	7.15	5.18	8.54	3.49	4.07	9.26	7.53
December	3.72	---	4.02	6.83	3.64	4.15	13.63	6.13
Season average through December	5.12	5.50	4.21	6.87	3.66	4.16	11.00	6.85
Week ended:								
January 5	---	---	5.23	4.80	4.69	4.29	14.70	7.73
12	---	---	4.69	4.15	4.72	3.99	12.86	7.26
19	---	---	5.07	4.18	4.97	3.60	10.39	7.71
Chicago								
October	5.37	5.80	---	---	4.96	3.94	10.46	---
November	4.79	7.97	5.12	8.53	3.37	3.76	11.30	7.41
December	4.25	---	4.39	6.55	3.30	3.79	14.24	6.75
Season average through December	5.27	5.43	4.48	6.67	3.45	3.79	12.86	7.07
Week ended:								
January 5	---	---	4.93	4.91	4.46	4.11	14.67	7.15
12	---	---	5.02	4.45	4.62	3.97	13.68	7.92
19	---	---	5.17	4.65	4.46	3.36	9.71	7.40

Compiled from weekly reports of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, New York, and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 7.- Grapefruit: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1949-50 and 1950-51

Market and period	Florida						Texas (total)	
	Seedless		Other		Total			
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York								
October	6.43	5.37	4.60	3.42	5.80	4.90	---	---
November	5.70	4.63	3.81	3.29	5.24	4.48	---	---
December	5.48	4.91	4.16	3.51	5.29	4.73	---	---
Season average through December	5.72	4.91	4.11	3.55	5.36	4.67	---	---
Week ended:								
January 5	6.18	5.31	4.16	3.23	5.79	4.81	---	---
12	6.53	4.82	4.66	3.47	6.18	4.72	---	---
19	5.39	4.57	3.69	3.52	5.03	4.44	---	---
Chicago								
October	---	---	---	---	5.32	4.25	4.43	4.42
November	---	---	---	---	4.78	4.23	4.19	4.84
December	---	---	---	---	4.70	4.01	4.10	4.16
Season average through December	---	---	---	---	4.92	4.18	4.17	4.27
Week ended:								
January 5	---	---	---	---	4.42	4.54	4.40	4.16
12	---	---	---	---	4.96	4.10	4.54	4.05
19	---	---	---	---	4.60	3.59	4.23	3.57

Compiled from weekly reports of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, New York, and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 8.- Oranges (excluding tangerines): Total weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties, October-January, 1949-50 and 1950-51 1/

Period	1949-50					1950-51				
	Calif.-Ariz. Valencias	Calif.-Ariz. Navels and Misc.	Florida	Texas	Total	Calif.-Ariz. Valencias	Calif.-Ariz. Navels and Misc.	Florida	Texas	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Week ended:										
October 21 ...	1,139	---	474	1	1,614	801	---	380	145	1,326
28 ...	851	---	774	89	1,714	500	---	833	134	1,467
November 4 ...	512	---	931	112	1,555	154	182	966	104	1,406
11 ...	325	21	1,284	112	1,742	---	175	1,061	125	1,361
18 ...	399	234	1,429	106	2,168	---	118	1,699	174	1,991
25 ...	133	1,228	1,328	82	2,771	---	445	1,192	117	1,754
December 2 ...	73	1,386	1,398	119	2,976	---	1,114	1,374	153	2,641
9 ...	---	1,403	2,121	171	3,695	---	1,346	1,861	220	3,427
16 ...	---	653	2,924	213	3,790	---	1,377	3,261	418	5,056
23 ...	---	391	1,933	231	2,555	---	734	2,230	253	3,217
30 ...	---	876	65	102	1,043	---	860	115	144	1,119
January 6 ...	---	860	1,364	187	2,411	---	895	1,306	152	2,353
13 ...	---	750	1,366	215	2,331	---	852	1,349	158	2,359
20 ...	---	751	1,317	152	2,220	---	773	1,096	133	2,002

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate and intrastate truck shipments from California-Arizona and Florida. Excludes quantities from Florida trucked to canners and to boats. All data subject to revision. Figures include oranges which were in mixed-citrus shipments.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 9.- Tangerines, Florida: Total weekly shipments from producing points, October-January, 1949-50 and 1950-51

Season	Oct.	November				December					January		
	28	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
1949-50	1	1	20	88	245	477	759	791	905	12	489	380	233
1950-51	-	2	20	78	199	340	579	978	987	32	590	288	264

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 10.- Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, October-January, 1949-50 and 1950-51 1/

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons	
	1949-50				1950-51				1949-1950	1950-1951
	Florida	Texas	Calif.-Ariz.	Total	Florida	Texas	Calif.-Ariz.	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Week ended:										
October 21	410	51	23	484	458	136	14	608	216	165
28	386	93	44	523	678	182	24	884	189	214
November 4	459	224	83	766	763	139	48	950	187	185
11	459	337	65	861	684	190	76	950	159	221
18	387	416	54	857	721	192	88	1,001	138	221
25	326	360	71	757	601	198	55	854	130	249
December 2	369	367	88	824	714	321	71	1,106	150	230
9	449	482	95	1,026	780	370	93	1,243	146	209
16	607	569	120	1,296	826	553	104	1,483	132	173
23	356	413	118	887	756	408	96	1,260	137	157
30	136	261	69	466	53	295	75	423	169	201
January 6	371	432	84	887	673	419	92	1,184	201	203
13	610	579	104	1,293	672	518	118	1,308	242	226
20	553	432	94	1,079	739	379	122	1,240	205	228

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate and intrastate truck shipments from California-Arizona and Florida. Excludes quantities from Florida trucked to canners and to boats. All data subject to revision. Figures include oranges which were in mixed-citrus shipments.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 11.- Strawberries: Commercial acreage, average 1940-49, annual 1950, and indicated 1951

Group and State	Average 1940-49	1950	Indicated 1951	Group and State	Average 1940-49	1950	Indicated 1951
	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres	Acres
Winter				Mid-Spring			
Florida	3,950	5,400	6,500	Maryland	3,800	3,000	3,300
Early Spring				Delaware	1,440	900	1,000
Louisiana	18,350	22,000	23,000	Calif., other	2,100	3,400	3,800
Alabama	2,430	2,200	2,200				
Texas	1,060	700	600	Group total	52,440	53,700	60,600
Calif., S. Dist.	1,310	1,500	1,500	Late Spring			
				New Jersey	3,190	3,300	3,500
Group total	23,150	26,400	27,300	Pennsylvania	2,440	1,900	1,800
Mid-Spring				Ohio	2,780	1,900	1,900
Mississippi	100	---	---	Indiana	1,990	2,800	3,200
Georgia	20	---	---	New York	3,800	3,900	4,100
South Carolina	280	400	500	Michigan	7,670	12,600	13,000
North Carolina	3,540	2,300	1,900	Wisconsin	2,060	2,700	3,000
Tennessee	8,270	7,000	8,500	Iowa	1,040	900	900
Arkansas	12,460	14,000	17,500	Utah	890	800	800
Oklahoma	960	2,300	2,700	Washington	5,570	7,200	9,500
Kansas	1,390	2,100	2,300	Oregon	10,420	14,000	15,500
Missouri	4,380	5,300	5,700				
Illinois	3,300	2,600	2,600	Group total	41,860	52,000	57,200
Kentucky	5,090	5,300	5,500				
Virginia	5,300	5,100	5,300	All States	121,400	137,500	151,600

Table 12.- Apples and pears: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties and all grades, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1949-50 and 1950-51

Market and period	Northwestern apples (std. box)				Western pears (std. box)			
	Delicious 1/		All leading varieties		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York								
October	3.18	4.16	3.30	4.21	3.25	4.39	3.40	4.28
November	3.05	3.74	3.12	3.77	3.63	4.58	3.70	4.16
December	2.99	3.81	3.01	3.75	3.88	3.74	3.90	3.95
Average through								
December	3.13	3.87	3.21	3.92	3.50	4.30	3.66	4.12
Week ended: Jan. 5	3.09	3.79	3.07	3.62	4.68	3.35	4.33	3.68
12	3.13	3.71	3.14	3.58	5.10	3.50	4.33	3.55
19	3.14	3.68	3.17	3.55	5.77	4.00	4.48	3.85
Chicago								
October	2.87	3.91	2.96	3.70	2.95	4.02	3.45	4.29
November	2.72	3.37	2.79	3.36	3.57	4.05	3.60	4.05
December	2.76	3.50	2.86	3.32	3.57	3.51	3.78	3.91
Average through								
December	2.83	3.63	2.99	3.52	3.30	3.96	3.59	4.09
Week ended: Jan. 5	2.86	3.69	3.02	3.25	3.84	2.04	3.91	3.44
12	2.97	3.36	3.09	2.97	---	---	4.53	3.06
19	2.89	3.50	3.06	3.05	---	---	4.40	3.67

1/ Washington, mostly Fancy and Extra Fancy grades.

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 13.- Apples, eastern and midwestern: Wholesale price per bushel for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted) and 2-1/2 inch minimum size, New York and Chicago, September-January, 1949-50 and 1950-51

Market and period	Baldwin		Delicious		McIntosh		Rhode Island Greening		Northwestern Greening		Average all varieties	
	1949-1950	1950-1951	1949-1950	1950-1951	1949-1950	1950-1951	1949-1950	1950-1951	1949-1950	1950-1951	1949-1950	1950-1951
	Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars	
New York												
September ..	---	---	2.37	3.04	1.90	2.48	1.37	1.68	1.28	1.68	1.90	2.19
October	1.11	1.35	2.06	2.46	1.74	1.74	1.39	1.68	---	1.48	1.67	1.84
November ...	1.25	1.61	2.52	2.57	1.76	1.91	1.74	2.15	1.22	---	1.91	2.04
December ...	1.40	1.76	2.41	2.41	1.63	1.96	1.76	2.32	1.35	---	1.91	2.10
Week ended:												
January 5 .	1.38	1.83	2.19	2.22	1.61	1.75	1.56	2.53	---	---	1.81	2.00
12 .	1.38	---	2.38	2.28	1.68	1.78	1.80	1.96	1.55	---	1.92	1.98
19 .	1.38	1.75	2.40	2.30	1.70	1.88	1.59	1.56	---	---	1.90	2.02
	Rome Beauty											
Chicago												
September ..	---	---	2.77	---	1.98	2.73	1.51	2.34	1.79	2.43	2.08	2.92
October	1.84	2.67	1.77	2.70	2.03	2.26	1.31	2.54	1.27	2.36	1.72	2.36
November ...	---	2.76	1.91	2.48	2.12	2.71	1.65	2.62	1.31	2.49	1.95	2.51
December ...	---	---	2.19	---	2.10	2.53	1.78	2.61	---	---	2.05	2.69
Week ended:												
January 5 ..	---	2.25	2.50	---	2.16	2.48	1.77	2.61	---	---	2.09	2.62
12 ..	---	---	2.58	2.68	2.20	2.50	1.79	2.60	---	---	2.21	2.48
19 ..	---	---	2.48	---	2.16	2.35	1.79	2.62	---	---	2.19	2.55

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 14.- Apples, commercial crop: Production, by areas, average 1939-48, annual 1949 and 1950

Area	Average 1939-48	1949	1950	Area	Average 1939-48	1949	1950
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States				Central States			
North Atlantic ...	30,228	41,806	36,030	North Central .	18,142	26,852	16,819
South Atlantic ...	16,601	14,568	20,013	South Central .	1,248	1,522	1,128
Total	46,829	56,374	56,043	Total	19,390	28,374	17,947
Western States	43,189	48,994	46,509	Grand Total	109,408	133,742	120,499

Table 15.- Apples, pears, and miscellaneous fruits and nuts: Cold-storage holdings, December 31, 1950, with comparisons

Group and commodity	Dec. 31 average 1945-49	Dec. 31 1949	Nov. 30 1950	Dec. 31 1950
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Fresh fruits				
Apples, western, standard boxes 1/ ...	---	11,498	16,167	14,751
Apples, western, other containers 2/ .	---	1,684	3,118	1,970
Apples, eastern, bushel baskets	---	5,077	7,656	6,260
Apples, eastern, other containers 2/ .	---	8,304	13,091	10,580
Total apples, bushels	23,536	26,563	40,032	33,561
Pears, Bartlett, packed boxes	15	11	12	13
Pears, Bartlett, loose boxes	7	21	23	13
Pears, all others, boxes	1,670	1,505	2,136	1,541
Pears, bushel baskets	37	8	48	25
Total pears, bushels	1,729	1,545	2,219	1,592
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Miscellaneous				
Fresh fruits (excluding apples and pears)	27,375	39,392	158,326	86,462
Dried and evaporated fruits	66,871	88,880	27,693	32,620
Tree nuts in the shell	---	28,525	15,297	25,620
Nutmeats (tree nuts)	---	19,557	13,717	15,528

1/ Western apples are those grown in Washington, Oregon, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, California, Arizona and New Mexico.

2/ Other containers reported in terms of bushels.

Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 16.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, at New York, October to January, 1949 and 1950 seasons

Market and week ended	Seedless		Ribier		Malaga	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York						
October 27	3.07	4.09	2.69	3.85	2.29	2.79
November 3	2.42	4.06	2.69	3.53	2.05	2.87
10	2.72	4.31	3.39	3.87	2.32	2.69
17	3.04	3.84	3.46	3.46	2.71	2.53
24	3.60	4.42	3.60	4.30	2.64	2.55
December 1	2.84	3.65	2.83	3.67	2.24	2.63
8	2.47	4.36	2.36	3.08	2.54	1.69
15	2.08	---	2.34	2.88	2.50	1.80
22	2.35	---	2.17	2.58	3.04	1.54
29	---	---	2.66	2.86	2.00	---
Season average through December	2.99	4.02	2.85	3.58	2.26	2.47
January 5	---	---	2.69	2.88	1.76	---
12	---	---	2.81	2.51	1.78	---
19	---	---	3.01	2.68	---	---
	Muscat		Emperor		Almeria	
New York						
October 27	3.33	4.87	2.54	2.74	2.61	3.68
November 3	3.31	4.12	2.19	2.64	2.46	3.33
10	3.61	3.89	2.19	2.57	2.83	3.99
17	3.77	3.50	2.53	2.47	3.15	4.18
24	3.35	2.71	3.08	2.56	3.05	3.87
December 1	---	2.71	2.76	2.73	2.71	2.66
8	---	2.02	2.95	2.75	3.06	2.48
15	---	---	2.80	2.78	3.47	2.75
22	---	---	2.62	2.58	3.55	2.70
29	---	---	2.97	2.87	3.21	2.75
Season average through December	3.51	3.70	2.61	2.69	3.02	3.07
January 5	---	---	2.95	3.46	3.03	3.08
12	---	---	2.78	3.17	2.88	3.10
19	---	---	3.00	2.91	2.56	2.93

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 17.- Average prices received by farmers for important fruits, United States, January 15, 1951, with comparisons

Crop and unit	Average		Jan. 15, 1950	Nov. 15, 1950	Dec. 15, 1950	Jan. 15, 1951
	Aug. 1909-July 1914	Jan. 1935-Dec. 1939				
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Apples, per bushel	.96	.90	1.66	1.96	2.12	2.17
Grapefruit, per box 1/	---	.61	1.66	1.11	.95	.83
Oranges, per box 1/	---	1.11	1.81	1.46	1.71	1.26
Lemons, per box 1/	---	1.86	8.03	1.86	1.70	2.37

1/ Equivalent on-tree returns for all methods of sale.

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